THE DEFEAT AND DESTRUCTION OF THE TURKISH SQUADRON.

On Monday, the 12th, the British public was startled frem its propriety by a telegraphic dispatch published in The London Times, stating that a Russian squairon of six sall-of the line had forced the harbor of Shape and burned, sunk, captured and destroyed every ship, with one exception, of a Turkish squadron of fourteen sail, had taken prisoner the Tutkish Admiral, Osman Pasha, carried off his flagship from under the guns of the shore batteries, and were towing it to Sevastopol, ist a doubt that the Admirals had by this time entered, and when it sunk and with it the supply of money for pay- are new infull command of the Black Sea. ing the Turkish fleet.

This disastrous intelligence caused the greatest excitement, and further intelligence was anxiously

Additional accounts came at length, but only to confrm the previous news. On the 3 th November the name Machines - with six ships of the line appeared size General. The battalion in question and four compa- and breguers to the scene of action. His Ecost off the Roads of Sinepe, and forthwith proceeded to his of the Wallachians were consigned to barracks attack the Turkish force that he found there. After an ergagement of one hour's duration he had destroyed seven Turkish frigates, two corvettes, one steamer and three transports. The larger vessels destroyed had and it is stated that they surround Prince Woronzoff on all each 800 soldiers besides artillerymen on board, and a large sum of morey, being bound for the east coast of the Black Sea. The Turkish Admiral's frigate was

with the conveyance of troops and stores to Bitum. Accounts said "charged, with a few steam frigates. with the escert of six or seven transports of troops." The battle is stated to have commenced at "an hour's distance from Sinope."

There is, therefore, every probability that on leaving the harbor of Sinope he fell in with the Russian panies of Wallashian minima had succeeded in crossing the squadron, and either accepted battle on unequal terms. er attempted to regain the protection of the land batte | gave some important information respecting the Russian rice, but was cut to pieces before reaching. The latter movements, and report the Russian army as being far from is the more likely as one ship is reported to have
created undamaged, having no doubt suggested in escaped undamaged, having, no doubt, succeeded in gaining shelter under the shore guns.

Observe that this report of the victory was brought to Odessa by a Russian aid-de-camp of Meuchikoff, and from Odessa it was telegraphed to Vienna. The con- killed in askirmish near Giarra vo. fire ation came from Bucharest and other Russian cources. But here is

THE OTHER SIDE THE RUSSIAN PLUET ALMOST CUT- TO PIECES-

SEVEN OF THEIR SHIPS SUNK, OR DESTROYED. Having given the Russian account of the battle, we

12th inst. that the Russian force considerably outsumbered the Turkish.

In addition to the six ships of the line mentioned in the fought with the most desperate bravery, and caused ore has taken the command of a division under the orders the Russians the loss, in sunk and burned, of two ships of the line, three frigates and two steamboats! The shore batteries were totally inefficient for protection. The remaining Russian ships were so badly disabled that they could take no prizes, and could with difficulty make their way back to Sevastopol.

THE ALLIED FLEETS.

While this calamity is befalling the Turkish ships, the English and French fleets are lying idle in the Bosphorus. And, more extraordinary still, the main division of the Purkish fleet is lying there idle too! Admirel Slade, the Englishman who commands it, has just returned from a pleasant cruise in the Black Sea, having been unable to find an enemy, although merchantmen report having seen several ships-of-war prowling

So Admiral Slade and the British and French Admirals solace themselves by giving each other dancing parties! Perhaps the following remarks from The Liverpool Daily Times, which in this instance speaks the centiments of the best thinking of the nation, may not be unworthy of the gallant Admiral's attention:

"What, may be asked, has become of Admiral Slade. the Englishmen said to be in command of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea?

"He left Constantinople with the whole Tuckish force under his command, and on November 25th, he is said to have returned to the Bosphorus with the squadron under his command.' If Admiral Slade had detached himself from so large a portion of his force as that said to have been destroyed at Sinope, he must be called upon by the Parliament of Britain to

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account for such an act. "In taking the command of the Turkish fleet, he did not chake off his British allegiance, and if he cannot give a satisfactory account of an aut which may entail years of bloodshed, he should be dealt with accordingly. The day, we trust, is far spent when the rights of

nations can be bartered away for a mess of pottage. "If the destruction of the Ottoman fleet has taken place, a general European war must be the inevitable result, and the actors in the prelude to so untoward and lamentable an occurrence are responsible not to England only, but to Europe. Again we say the North ought to speak out before it is too late."

Private letters from Paris state that the news of the diraster to the Turkish fleet was received with the profoundest astonishment and grief.

The Emperor is stated to have been overwhelmed by the intelligence. Explanation is imperatively demanded why a considerable part of the Turkish naval force was permitted to be annihilated within so short a distance of where the powerful English and Fronch ficets were lying in inglorious case.

Also that the Englishman Slade reported that four days before this disaster he could not find an enemy.

The Spanish Cortes are suspended in consequence of a defeat of the Ministry.

THE VERY LATEST. BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH TOLLIVERPOOL.

We have received news from Constantinople, by Vianua, down to the 3d inst. The news of the disaster of Shape is Ecasty confirmed, and had just reached the Ports.

Upon the receipt of this information, the British and ment that negetiations are progressing. Under date

French Einbewadere had namediately disputated two attam frigates from the combined equations to Simpa and two o ber steam frigates to Varna, for the purpose of proeuring precise istelligence Upon the return tely, it was bought probable that the combined flusts weal ! receive orders to en'er the Black S. a, to provent if passible,

It is stated by the Russian accounts that the equadron subsequently destroyed at Sinope was engaged in conveying forces to attack Southum Kaleh, and that it was pursued into the port of Sinope by the Russian fleet. If this account of the circumstance preceding the engagement be correct, it would give a somewhat different character to the attack, as the Russian forces might be justified in interrupting a convoy destined to invade a portion of their

own territory.

The destination of the squadron is, however, still uncertain; and it is more probable that the transports were conveying reenforcements and provisions to Batus where the Turkish army stands in need of both.

It is reported that the British Charge d'Affaires at Teheran has suspended his diplomatic relations with the Persian Government, in consequence of that power having resolved, as it is said, to take part against the Porte and to unuch an Shah of Persia had for some been apprehended, as his reempire. The news, however, still requires positive con-

dispatch of the 3d, reports the prevalence of great alarm and excitement, owing to the news from Simple. The account given of the action is substantially the same as the flassian.

declared war against Purkey.

The Peer's leading article says that there can hard!? ex-

With respect to the Per-ian declaration of war against and defensive between Persia and Russia concluded some menths ago. It adds a new complication.

Becauserst - Prince Gorchakoff has declared Gulatch and

Emssian Admiral Nachimoff-other accounts spell his | battalion of the former refused to obey the orders of a first | Etem Pasha, repaired from that town with eight than There is nothing late from the Danube.

of the Turkish success in Asia.

Shamyl and Solim Pasha had taken various fortresses.

parch, which we now find in the London papers by this ar-

port. The Russians are announced (Nov. 30) as pushing their troops ferward on the road to Kalefat. The Furkware still engaged in fort-fyling that place. They continue to bold

From the city of Constantinople letters are to the 98th November. At that date detachments of Redds continued to pour in, and already 30,000 have been forwarded to the stantinople have been sent to Kimoya. The Porto as already published) had indefinitely replied to the Euglish Embassader that the draft of note, before spoken of, could learn by a telegraph dispatch received at Paris on the not be taken into consideration under present circum Moniteur as the strength of Nachimoff's fleet, he had Portion of the Turkish soil. The Turkish navy had given perfor of the Turkish soil. The Turkish savy had given a brilliant enterialisment, which lasted two days, to the treerialisty still being over the details of this important a brilliant enterialisment, which lasted two days, to the twelve frigates, a brig and five steamers, in all twenty- Admirals of the French and English squadrens on board four sail, while Osman had but fourteen. The Turks the Turkish flag ship, the Mahmoullich. Sir Edmund Ly- passed through Vienna.

On the 17th Nov. the following address to the Administrative Council was published at Buchkrest:

"His Mejesiy the Emperor, my most puissant Sovereign, has given his consent to the voluntary abdication of the Herpedans of Waliacia and Modavia. Their functions have been introded, under my superior control, to the Adjutant Gerenal, Lieutennant General Von Buddurg, was has been appointed Commissioner Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary with the powers and necessary attributes for unting in his person the supreme administration of the two Principalities, and, in common with the Administrative Council and the Divan, for promoting the regular progress of civil and judicial anditres, for the welfare of the copie and for the necessities of the Imperial army.

"The Council of State, Chalizinski, has also been appointed Vice President of the Administrative Council of Waliachia by His Majesiy the Emperor.

"At the same time that these arrangements of His Majesiy the Emperor are made known. I have the honor to communicate to the Administrative Council the translation of the Imperial restrict with which on this occasion His Migesty has honored me.

(Signed)

"The following is the document referred to:

"Most High Rescript of His Mighaty the Emperor of all the Russias, to his Adjutant General, Prace Gorcka keft, General of Arbitery."

"Sanskoje-Zello, Thursday, Oct. 27, (Nov. 8) 1853.

"On receipt of your communication, that the Hospodars Stirbey and Ghika, had, after the declaration of war made

**Ref. General of Artillers :

**Sanswerz-Zelo, Thursday, Oct. 27, (Nov. 8) 1852.

**On receipt of your communication, that the Hospodays Surbey and Ghika, had, after the declaration of was made by the Porte against Russia, and the commencement of hostilities on the Danube by the Turks, expressed their wish to withdraw from the Government of Moldavia and Wallachia,—which expression of their free will we do not wish to oppose,—we in our especial solicitude for the main tenence of order and for the welfare of the countries placed under our protection, have, as has before been done under climitar circumstances, experinted a special Governor, with the title of Commissioner Extraordinary and Prodipotenting, under your supreme direction. Having chassa for this office our Adjurant General, Lieutonaut General von Hedberg, we have forwarded to him orders, immediately to enter on his functions in the Principalities.

**In respect to the fulfillment of his duties, the general object of which is the maintenance of peace and order, the weiture of the two countries, and the provision for the necessities of our army, General Badberg will have to act in chedience to instruction forwarded to him, a copy of which will also be sent to you.

**At the same time that we inform you of what has occurred, we have to express the wish that the new order of things which is provisionally introduced into the principalities under your shareing direction, may answer our expectations, and that the care for the welfare of our tropy may accord with the solicitude we feel for the inhabitants of Medavia and Wallachia, who are under our high protection.

**Mostrassion.—A Vienna dispatch of the 8th say that Austria, and Fussia likewise, have instructed the Viatika of Mostrassion of his serious maintenance of the construction that the care for the welfare of our trops may accord with the solicitude we feel for the inhabitants of Medavia and Wallachia, who are under our high protection.

**Mostrassion.—A Vienna dispatch of the 8th say that Austria, an

Vienna 7, it is asserted that Austria and Pressis decland signing the new draft of a note until Prance and England promised to insist on the Divan accepting that note, to be peridently of a collective demandation. The despendently of a collective demandation. The despendently of a collective demandation. The despendent envar "It is now, thought that the Parch will accept the note, and Austria hopes to obtain for that demine ment the sanction of the Case." Of date the St., it is added, "the new plan of mediation corresponds which is added," the new plan of mediation corresponds which was adjourned by the commonwealth of hostilities."

The following is about the latest opinion of Austria, as correspond by the representative.

The fellowing letter from Erzeroum, Nov. 19, gives a runmary of recent proceedings:

"All Yasidil enters this city to morrow member; and, mercaler, the three regiments of cavalry of the Arabian army are hourly expected from Karpout. Their cannons have been left at Orfa in consequence of the bad state of the roads, but they will find plonty at Kara without mon 200 cavalry from the camp at Vo'y Chair, surprised on Nov. 5 the village of Badela. The Turkish irregulars regulated them as far as the stream dividing the frontier, but when ! least expecting it, encountered a body of 207 ifituian inmas," and the Russians, completely routed fled in the diarmy to the frontier. This movement on the part of the rection of Akiska, the Turks returning to Battala. Next letions with Turkey were such as to induce him to take villages amounting to 2,000, besides 400 regular cavalry unadvantage of the increasing difficulties of the O toman der the command of the Circassian, Hassan Bay, crossed the show Lat belonging to Pascoff previous to the delineation of the frontier. The commander, Liva Mustapha Pasha, Turkey, this is the natural consequence of a treaty officiaive guarding the frontier of Bayezra, were attacked by a divis-The Torks were repulsed in an attack on Alexandrians.

We hear that Salam Paska of Batun, having taken Cheffelings on the army is in general excellent.

We hear that Salam Paska of Batun, having taken Cheffelings on the army is in general excellent.

Kell, near that Salam Paska of Batun, having taken Cheffelings on the army is in general excellent.

Kell, near that Salam Paska of Batun, having taken Cheffelings on the army is in general excellent. the Birck Sea. The Turkish Admiral's frigate was like find designed on the Birck Sea. The Turkish Admiral's frigate was cally expected. It feel was only expected the feel was cally expected. It feel was only expected. The Journal of Constant september of the Birch and Lissuite were taken on board the Bersian Admiral's ship. One Turkish vessel managed the constant september of the land 18,000 Russians near St. Kabons was repulsed with heavy tess. to escape undamaged, being the only survivor of the Markels was repulsed with the DAN.

The Loudon Trime' city difficulty reach Secretary of the probable regretation of a Turkish 5 per cert ions in Paris for four millions steeling through some of the function in this object, that it could with difficulty reach Secretary to the Emperor.

We already knew that Osman Parsh was charged by the converse of troops and stores of Batton.

TURKISH LOAN.

The Loudon Trime' city difficulty reach Secretary of the probable regretation of a Turkish 5 per cert ions in Paris for four millions steeling through some of the function in this concept, and advance on to Koutale, guarded by 14 000 Reasians, whereas the millions of a Turkish 5 per cert ions in Paris for four millions steeling through some of the function in this concept, and problem in Georgians, and promise to Jom the Turks Schould Selien Paris associated by the regulation of a Turkish 5 per cert ions in Paris for four millions steeling through some of the function in Paris for four millions steeling through some of the function with the reject of t Our agent at Liverpool succeeded in obtaining and pixeling on board the America, for Halifax, the following distributed for Valy Zariff, Mustepha Pasha.

THE NAVAL DEFEAT OF THE TURKS.

the Turkish flag ship, the Mahmoullich. Sir Edouard Lycre has taken the command of a division under the orders of Admiral Dandas.

Other accounts from Constantinople state that a deputation from the Museulman tribes of Mingrelia had arrived there. These Asiatic tribes have declared against Rassia. This deputation had been received by Reschid Pacha, and was to be presented to the Salian. The weather had been very bad along the coast, and enow had begun to fail at Enyma on the 5th November. The plains in the island of Mitylene were covered with snow, and a severe winter was expected. The French frigate Magellan has been sent to the Dardarelles to tow merchant versels. There were more than 1.200 ships between Gall poli and Tonedos which could not necessed the straits. Lord Stratford had received dispatch es from the Eritah Consul at Varna, amounting that the British merchant ships at the mouth of the Salian had not received any further interruption from the Rasians. Hohad therefore centermanded the order given to four English steam frigates to enter the Biack Sea.

On the 12th Nov. the following address to the Administrative Council was published at Buchares:

—His Mejesty the Emperor, my most puissant Savereign, has given his consent to the Voluniary abdication of the Rasians and the most valuerable point on the whole north correction of the ships, and this engagement has been appointed Commissioner Extraordinary who has been appointed Commissioner Extraordinary and libertoness in the control of a line-of hattle ship. However, it was the beat off a line-of hattle ship. However, and he constructed in the state of the ships, and this engagement of the ships and the most valuerable point on the whole north coats of Asia Minor. The land buttories, where the since of the ships, and this engagement of the ships and the most valuerable point on the whol of ordinary fort fications when opposed to modern avail gameny. Among the Turkish forts there are scarcely any strong enough to beat off a line of battle ship. However, after the destruction of no less than twelve Turkish vessels, without taking a single prize in a state to be removed to Sevestopal, the Russian ships were themselves in a condition to reach that herbor with difficulty. The have which is described to have taken place shows that the ships on both sides were fought with great galantry, and the Russians, who first surprised every one by allowing themselves to be beaten on land, have now surprised us again by an exploit at sea. They had, however, by their own account, a wast superiority of force, and Osman Bey, the Turkish commander, only surrendered at the last extremity.

last extremity.
Whatever doubt may still prevail as to the elecumotanees Whatever doubt may still prevail as to the electromatanees which preceded this action and the mode in which it was fought, there can be very little as to its rawal and political consequences. It tends to give the Bussian may an ascendancy on the Black Sea which the Turks have hitherto disputed and it calls upon the maritime alities of the Ports in very positive language to supply that naval protection of which she mere than ever stands in need. If it should turn out that the Russian squadron fell in with a convoy bound for the array of Asia, and pursued these ships into Sinope, this act may, in the present state of warfare between the two Powers, be considered justifiable. But if, as is equally probable, these Russian ships of the line were sent out from Sevastopol to burn, sink, and distroy the Turkish squadron, not on the high seas or on the coast of Circassia, but at anchor in their own fortified harbor, this proceeding of the Emperor of Russia goes to the last extensity of aggressive war. It disposes at once of the esturances, till now so pertinuclously repeated, of his design to stand on the defensive only, even since the Turkish declaration of war; and, had it not been for the presence of the English and French Reets in Beions Bay at this moment, the enterprise which directed this blow against Snope might have simed a still more formulable attack upon the Bosphorus and the capital. A more violent and offensive measure could not have been recorded to; and Shope might have simed a still more formative attack upon the Bosphorus and the capital. A more violent and offensive measure could not have been resorted to; and the impartance effected to it by Eassis may be inferred from the fact that Prince Menchikoff, the original author of these caleminies and the instrument of this fresh outrage, burried from Odessa to St. Petersburg to lay the news of this victory at the feet of the Case.

news of this victory at the feet of the Crar.

The effect this event will have in Europe is not less serious. It dispois the hopes we have been led to entertain of parliculation, for we cannot share the opinion that this success will lower in any degree the temper or prateusions of Russia, and it imposes upon the allied fleets more permanent of Turbey interrepts her communications with Trebirons and Batun, it is highly highrious to her Asiatic array, and all would be lost if the command of the Black Sea were suffered to puss into the hands of the enemy. The British Government and its allies will have from the more and this inculting are a confirmed, to dear with a state

Vienca 7, it is neserted that Austria and Pressia declined
signing the new draft of a note until Prace and England
to make under these circumstances: for we cannot draft
to a collective demandation. The deto predently of a collective demandation. The depredently of a collective demandation. The depredently of a collective demandation. The deto predently of a collective demandation. The deto predently of a collective demandation of the state of the motion of the part of the motion of the sacrific against a second of the state of the motion of the corr
"England, the Embassadors and Admirals as Constantingto the motion of the Case." Of date the St. it is
"ment the sanction of the Case." Of date the St. it is
the Government at home, as yet less the coughly informed.

The Government at home, as yet less the coughly informed. It rearcely develves, indeed, on the Ministers of the Crown new to determine what positive steps see to be isken under these circumstances; for we cannot do the that after such an act of agreesive way, spannifed upon a State under the shelter of the united flatter France and England, the Embassadors and Admirals at Constanting in have resolved at once upon the unavares required. The Government at home, as yet less the coughly informed of the state of the one, must await the arrival of the state of the one, must await the arrival of the state of the one, must await the arrival of the state of the one, must await the arrival of the state of the one, must await the arrival of the state of the one, must await the arrival of the state of the one, must await the rival of the state of the one, must await the rival of the state of the one of t

The military operations which have taken place on the Ariatic frontier of the Russian and Turkish employe since

that a nove important action was to be fought about the 13th of November, between Kars and Gound, in which 18.000 Turks would encounter a Russian division. If these particulars are in any way correct, it would seem that the Russian gruy in Georgia is advancing in the direction proposed by Prince Woronzoff, although that officer fell ill at the outset of the campaign, and has not been able to direct

the outset of the campaign, and has not been able to direct its movements.

The Turks on the other band, have continued to operate on the north and east, and appear to have been thus fee uniformly victorious. The line of the river Kour is defended by the fortress of Akhaltsikh, which was coded to the Russians at the clone of the late war, when the frontier was drawn at a distance of two hours from this place. It is consequently the most important border fectross of the country, and the place described as "Akeska" in the telegraphic dispatch is supposed to mean this position. But Akhaltsikh is a place well fortified by act and by nature. It is a town of 20,000 inhabitants, surmounted by a citadel, and surrounded by a double wall. If it be true that the Turks have taken this place by storm it is the most considerable feat they have performed. But the that the Turks have taken this place by storm it is the most considerable feat they have performed. But the statement is not wholly incredible, for we know that not long ago the Russian garrison in this and the neighboring fort of Akaikalaki were reduced to only six companies of infantry, and it is doubtful whether any resufercements have since arrived. If it be time that Akhaltiskh has fallen, and if the Turks are able to pass the defile between that place and Souram, the road to Tellis would then be open to them, as is stated in one of the telegraphic dispatches to be the case. But all these assertions must be received with great caution. It does, however, appear certain that in Asia, as well as on the Danubo, the Russians had neglected to an extraordinary extent to provide against certain that in Asia, as well as on the Danube, the Russians had neglected to an extraordinary extent to provide against attack, and that they provoked a war without being ready to protect themselves from defeat. Georgia is so eccentric a province of the Empire, and the distance from the resources of thee army is so great, that it is seriously exposed to be cut off by a successful movement of the Turas, assisted by the chronic insertection of the Lesghian mountaineers. Yet Georgia is the key to the Asiatic power of Kuesia. It conclude her to weigh upon Persia, to threaten Asia Minor, and to extend her influence vet further to the East. Since the abdication and death of Prince Heraclius, in 1708, it has formed part of the Empire, with which it was previously connected by a proteclorate, and, though Ensala is nowhere more vulnerable, she will nowhere deterd herself with greater perseverance. Her long war in the Caucasus has been chefly carried on for the purpose of keeping open her communications to the south of those Alps of Asia and it is one of the most curious problems of the presext state of hotifules to ascertain whether Russia will extend her authority over the whole of Araenia, or less the elistricts she has already acquired in that portion of the globe.

On the old November, Lord Stratford de Rodoliffe, having been admitted to an andience, to present to the Seltan Vice-Admiral Dundas, and the officers com-manding his ships, delivered the following address to the Saltan. In presenting to your Imperial Majorty the Admir sland Captains

Sultan:

"In presenting to your Imperial Majorty the Admir aland Captains of the freet that my gracious Sovereign has, on the demand of your Majorty, and is consent with the Emperor of the French, a powerful ally of Her Britannic Majorty, earl to protect the rights and independence of the tracedly empire. I failifie shay as houseable as it is not server to them and is myself.

"Their presence here, under such extraordinary circumstances, there here for your Majorty and your Government have wisely appreciated the friendable and reckaned on the sympathies of the British nation.

"Semiments so generous, and so strongly tending to rivet the friendable of the order of the British nation.

"Semiments so generous, and so strongly tending to rivet the friendable of the two distances applied greater maives for their growth in the just and clear-sighted benevalence that has been displayed in the administrative policy of your imperial Majorty.

"It is not alone in the successful maluteasance of a great principle that the Dritish Government will seek for a recompense for the secrifices she may be compelled to make in contributing to the order tents the Dritish Government will seek for a recompense for the secrifices she may be compelled to make in contributing to the order tents of Turkey against an improveded sactraction. If waters with equal furnames over the prospectly and the strongth that your Majordy southern asymptom of completes shought and progress between all cleares, and for the interests of your subjects.

"The constantalogue which device heads madual progress helwest mean, shall establish in those out absolute in a wall as the immediate object of its effective assutance, is possed—not, assured, an illusory or precaying posses, but passes that by a simpler mean, shall establish in these sould honorable, and without injustice to any other Power, the source in rights of your Rajarry and the independence of your simples.

"To alter any other Power, the source of his hope in the strong of heart that the alight is s

communically theaking the Embesseler for having processed me

The absorbing interest of the events in the East has occupied the attention to the exclusion of all other matters. From neither England nor France have we anothing of moment to report. The effect of the Turkish intelligence

It is stated from Paris that Naugh Pasha is likely to succeed in effecting a Turkish 5 per cent, boar at sixty. Those terms, however, are much lower than those understood to have been contemplated by him. A Parisian Joint Stock Company of eminence is named in connection with this loan. The O toman Government is to have the right to proved the debt at par.

The official reports of the Prefects, allowed to the Control administration mention a great increase in the unaber of incendiary fires. Those alarming manifestations are most numerous in the Dapartments of the Oise, Aisaa, Ille and Vilaine, and Ardennes. Few arrests have been made.

have presented to the Empress a collection of silts, as a testimony (they say) of the commerce and city of Lyons, toward the Emperor, who has procured them the enjay-ment of the order and security which are so essential to

The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to the

African mail brings intelligence from Lagos of some very decided measures against Kosoco and the Portuguessal vactualers, who, since their expulsion, had established the actives at Jahon, with the declared intention of devines out the anti-slave trade party. Companying Daillie.

The Experient to Central Argics.—The following communication from Mr. Peterman appears in The Alberians of Saturday last:

"Communications have been received from Dr. Voyal up to the lith of October last. At that date he was still at Mirrals, but the departure themes was fixed for the next following day. He had unavoidably been obliged to stay upward of two months at that place on account of his traveling communion and protegors, has be other of the

with the four quariers of the globe. Only two of these pyramids were satteen feet high.

"One of the pyramids was opened, and in the interior a carriedly constructed fomb, five to six feet long, three feet wide and three teet high, was discovered, with the skeletion of a child apparently 10 to 12 years of ago, together with some pearls and corals. Dr. Vegel tried to get to the interior of one of the larger pyramids; but from the continued brenking of the implements in demolishing the walls, the people declared that it must be the tomb of a saint, the disturbance of which would bring misfortune on their heads, and consequently refused their assistance in the excavation. It is granifying to learn that Dr. Vogel has not in the least suffered from the climate, and has passed the time at that most dangerous place, Marsais, without indisposition, while nearly all of his people were more or less attacked by fiver. He hoped to reach Kuka in 15 or 50 days. From the circumstance that no news had come from Dr. Barth, there can be little doubt that this energetic traveler has continued his journey to Trabuctor, and commenced the exploration of the middle ceutre of the Kowara and the countries in that region,

INDIA AND CHINA.

e following dispatch is telegraphed from Trieste : The following dispatch is telegraphed from Trieste:
The India Mail is on its way with dates from Calcutta
to November 6: Madras, 10th; Shanghai, Ostober 5;
Amoy, 19th; Hong Kong, 27th; Singapore, November 4;
Penniu, 6th; Gelle and Bombay, 14th; Barmah, Ostober
13; Syuney, September 20; Molbourno, 26th; Adelaido,
October 1; King George's Sound, 7th.
Pepu is still in an un-estiled condition, and many dacoities have occurred. General Godwin died at Simla, Oct.
26. Major H. Edwardes is appointed Commissioner for
Perhawur. Trade has improved. Exchange at Calcutta,
on London, 21. Cholera has appeared at Bombay.
Trade in China is good. At Shanghai and Amoy there
is still fighting. At Foochowloo there is great disaffection.
Canton is quiet, but great disaffection provails. Exchange
on London 5s, 5id.

AUSTRALIA.

We have dates from Australia to Sept. 23, four days later than our previous advices. The Melbourne Argus of that date has a long summary, from which we take the following : THE GOLD FIELDS.

THE GOLD FIELDS.

The improvement reported in our last summary has become more decided. The Gouldorn digglegs, from which flattering accounts were received about five weeks are have not failified the expectations at first formed, though recent information gives a more favorable view of thou. They are now apreading over a large extent of territory, and a considerable number of diggers seem determined to give them a fair trial. Great things are expected of the Ovens during the ensuing summer. Beadige also continues to maintain its reputation. But the chief talk of late has been about Balawat, the first of our gold fields, and still worthy of being ranked among the best. At the close of last month, several diggers there cause upon what they called a regular "table of gold," and those who were so fortunate as to strike the line took aimost fabalous quantities out of their claims, which from their richness received the appellation of the "jewslars" alops. The essort returns having confirmed the current reports, a "rash" was the immediate consequence; though from the nature of the new diggings in that quarter, malitudies will be doomed to disappointment. All the heavy finds have been obtained by deep sinking; and the realer will see that the term him that the depth of the holes is frequently from 50 to 120 feet, and that many very productive ones have lavely been disappointment. All the heavy fints have been obtained by deep sinking; and the realer will see that the term is used with some degree of propriety when we inform him that the depth of the holes is frequently from 50 to 120 feet; and that many very productive ones have lavely been above 100. The gold is found in the beds of what may be called subterraneous creeks, that is, creeks which have formerly been on the surface but are now buried beneath the deposits of more recent times. This being the case, there is nothing on the present surface to indicate the direction of the aboriginal channel. As described by the diggers themselves, the gold is found in a guiter from six to eight feet wide at the top, and two to four feet wide at the hottom. It is obvious that there must be great uncertainty in finding gold where it is confined to such a narrow and capricious line. At this moment some are sinking for this guiter over a width of three hundred yards. The result of such a mode of operation is, that not more than one hole in firth his the line, and the rest are what the diggers call "abicers." Some of the holes in Canadian Guily have been estimated to yield gold to the value of \$4,000 per square foot, but this is probably an exaggeration, at least we have it on good authority, that one hole (one of the richest) was valued at £300 per running foot; and as the guiter was ten feet wide, it would give £30 for the square foot, instead of the £1,200 or £3,000 mentioned by a contemporary. et, instead of the £1,200 or £2,000 mentioned by a con-

temporary.

Experiments in deep sinking have also been going on for seme time back at Bendigo, with the view of reaching a second bottom: and should experience confirm the conjectures of speculation as to there being several arriferous bottoms, we shall enter upon a new era in gold-digging. There might, in that case, arise a necessity for a different set of regulations for the management of the gold-digla. Mining would come to be followed as a profession in which capital and cooparation would be indispensable requisites to centimous industry and success.

capital and cooperation would be indisponable requisites to continuous industry and success.

Since the date of our last summary, (August 183 the Escerts have brought down 258,9.17 ounces. The returns show a steady weekly increase, with the exception of last week, which exhibits a short coming of ne less than 12,000 ounces, taking the average returns for the proceeding four weeks. This is attributable, no doubt, to the resust a pitation in that locality, which has thus cost the diagram about £50,000! It may have appeared a small uniter, locking only at the loss of time, to devote a day to a great demonstration; but it makes a different figure when our sidered statistically. Had the statistics of industry boom

always preserved with the same accounty, and been so im ediately resolvable into a deponent but of passurlary rofit or low, the industrial classes might have received

by the private except should be a find to these from Reading and M from but as we are no blate give the exact share due to each, we enter them separately:

Only received by one prime in the control of the control of

IMMIGRATION.

drunken ruffian as this man was proved to be, richty de

been read a second time, by a majority of 3t to 8. The Covernor of Victoria has proposed to abeliah the gold by

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hverpool Barkets,

ture since our list.

Asima are firmly held at 52, for Pote and 25, for Pearls; but these prices being above buyers' views, fruit business.

A. & R. Maxwell's Circular. A. & R. Maxwell's Circular.

The arrivals from Ireland and conservine during the past week have been large of Oxiniata, and dat of Oxin, but smill of other articles. From foreign potts we have any received 9 300 quarters William. 1152 quarters likewa 455 duarters Indust Conse, and LSS block 115 bills From foreign Conse, and LSS block 115 bills From foreign Conse, and LSS block 125 bills From foreign Conse, and LSS block of the bills From the guarters likewa 455 duarters Industry. The constaint the same time comprise 4,012 single-ray William 4.00 properties 18512 NO. 1,155 sense and 4.01 bills From Theories are described reliction in our trade of late, a farse amendation and encounterprise decisions having again serving in for both Works and PLOUR, and the late article baring been cleared off and the seaterly winds, prevailing at present, hereing our forther than the same of the constant of the same for the same for the same of the constant in the same of the constant in the same of the constant in the same of the constant of the same in prices. The weather has been comparatively little or nothing delay, and no channel in prices. The weather has been comparatively little or nothing delay, and no channel in prices. The weather has been conserved in the same of the town and country trade, and or nothing and delay and delay and of nothing and delay on the William and the nearly weather there was a good attendance of the town and country trade, and or nothing delay for American while William and

Action of a market there was a good attendance or the new and country trade, and of milions and dealers from a distance, and as a terminal with a market mixed distance does not be not be distanced for American white William and branch of feeling for communication and a large behaviour distances does at an advance of fully 46 P 70 Res, and 27 P bbt. 10/3 states for 10 Res being channels for test white American, and 17 (401) 6 P 70 Res for mixed and Canadian William 35 P bbt. for Waxam Canb, and 27 (407) 70 P bbt. for Relimmer and Philadelphia Floor. Relimed 27 (407) 8 P bbt. for Salimer and Philadelphia Floor. Relimed 26, 47 CB of carrer. (12 Thord O 17 William in twith a very above the of the Table of the Canadian Canadian Canadian Market and Excellent and Excellent Salimer and Salimer was a work without alteration in value, and only 16 limited request. (Notes Coart was carbor more inquired for but remained as 144 quoted.

Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Parificial

Figure the set we have had a several car, and a chiral fall of any last exemple, but the more had a several car, and a chiral fall of any last exemple, but the more had a several car, and a chiral fall of any last exemple, but the more had a several car, and a chiral fall of any last exemple, the time more had have being extended at the R. and at a rivers of correlation of correlations and several from a continued; there are no mercous buyers of Wanar and Flays at the prices of that day, but holders have here no writinued to relate a same further advance, and for the latter article 18) is generally demanded for Philadelphia and Baltimare.

At our market this moreing we had a good attendance of income for the latter and local features and utilities, and several from the Yestallise district. The hadrons in White we in soon donce contribute of the latter demanding a fauther advance of 18, 224 on the prices of the hadrons of on the currency of the Any seat for all and prices of the latter of the work of the currency of the Any seat for all and gradities; the Water is got into a very small compass, and such would communic a still higher advance than we have noted above on the whole a fair extensed Weiner was sold.

There was but a small show of Fallows were picked up at 31.02 of the whole a fair extensed Weiner was sold.

There was both a small show of Fallows and the same may have noted above a fair on their were but few selling under 23 for Philadelphia from store, and 27 for Western Caral.

INDIAN CON Quit the contrast of our last, and the same may be said of Oars, Oarman and Every and Bassa.

JAMAICA.

POLITICAL—BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

From Our Own Correspondent
KINGSTON, Menday, Dec. 12, 1853.

Save the abortive attempts of our House of Representatives, at Constitution-cobbling, but little has transpired during the last two weeks worth of a place in this communication. At present the question of Responsible Government, if not actually in statu quo, is, at least, in the same position as it was before the Scheet Committee to whom it was entrusted had made their report. And this retrograde movement is legislation has been made, through the boughns, blundering cenduct of the Assembly, in Committee of the whole House. On Wednesday last, whou the order of the day was moved for the House to go into Committee on the State of the I land in order that the remaining portion of the report should be taken up, it was proposed that the order of the day should be discharged, and that application be made to the Governor for a short proregation, so as to enable the House, in a new session, to reconsider those clauses of the report that have been already agreed to—a course that, according to the rules of the House, cannot be adopted during the same session. The reasons assigned for thus wishing to get rid of those portions of the report that had already been agreed to in Committee of the whole House are, that a duration clause to a measure having for its object the settlement of the Constitution of a country is an asomaagreed to in Committee of the whole House are, that a duration clause to a measure having for its object the settlement of the Constitution of a country is an anomaly in legislation—that two Ministers or organs of Gorenment, or whatever they may be called, were insufficient for the efficient carrying on of the Executive power in the Legislature—that these Ministers or organs of Government should be invested with real, and not felitious administrative fone ions—that it was absolutely recogned, if the Council were to be a parely alutely necessary, if the Council were to be a parely legiclative body, for the Government to be represented in